THE BRITISH COLONIST.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

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By A. DE COSMOS.

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TERMS—CASH.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

The popular branch of our law making power is called the House of Assembly. It is composed of gentlemen elected in certain districts, by the qualified electors. In order to be a member of the House, it is necessary to be a British subject,—possess real estate to the value of three hundred pounds sterling,—and receive the largest number of votes polled.

Prior to the organization of the House, the want of such a body was sensibly felt, owing to the arbitrary proceedings of the Governor and Company. The Home Government heard the complaints of the coleny, and ordered Gov. Douglas to give the people a representative voice in the government. Never was there a more unpalatable order received by the Company's Governor. Representative government was a deadly poison to despotic rule; absolute sovereignty must end or an antidote must be found. The antidote was found: The colony must have the name of a House of Assembly; but the members must be Hudson's Bay Company's servants. Accordingly the House was insituted in 1856, with seven members, six elected and ONE APPOINTED.

Of the ONE APPOINTED we shall speak on a future occasion. Of the seven members composing the House, only one was wholly independent; the others were either H. B. Co. or Puget Sound Co's servants. Thus the antidote was swallowed with the poison, and despotism lived.

Bad as a packed House may be, some good will always be done. So some salutary measures reflecting credit on the members were introduced, and established. At present the House appears desirous of promoting the interests of the colony; but it is too slow in legislating to meet our wants. The colony cannot spend years to accomplish what should take days. Legislatures are created in this practical age to make such laws as the people require, and make them at once. The members of the House are very intelligent and gentlemanly men, and as far as that goes, a credit to any community, but as was said before they are too slow. The infusion among them of a more active and practical element is absolutely necessary to satisfy the wants of the colony. Without it the country will never advance; with it, she will be found in the van of progress.

The extraordinary progress of this colony the present year—its rapid increase in population, wealth and importance—demands an increase in our representation. Twelve more representatives are the smallest number possible, more would be preferable, and have the business of the colony properly attended to. With this addition proper consideration could be given to the interests of the colony, and its immediate wants satisfied.

Our vast industrial resources lie hidden from the world; and the means necessary to make millions homes and happiness, are untouched. Our fisheries remain but to be developed to prove a mine of untold wealth. Our inexhaustible coal mines—more valuable than diamonds—are scarcely opened. Our lands—the patrimony of the people—are still in the possession of the Indian, or exposed to the clutch of the land-grabber. Our vast forests—instead of making ships and homes—are unexplored and undisturbed. Our Indians—in place of being gathered into reservations—roam at large, a hindrance to settlement. Our educational system—so necessary to a free people—is unsettled and unendowed. Our population—the creators of wealth and importance—is small and must be increased. Our government—the guardian of our lives and liberties—must be systematized and receive a settled form. To give proper consideration to these subjects, and impart new life to the colony, is why Vancouverians demand more representation.

The Home Government has ordered a return of this Island. The rule of H. B. Co.—which has so long paralyzed every effort of the colony to advance—will cease. England will not want us as a tax on her treasury. She will ask us to provide Ways and Means to support a Civil list, and create our own public improvements. It is her wish that we should be self-governed and self supporting; and as a kind mother—in return for loyalty and affection—she will guard us by her army and navy, without money and without price. We are able to provide the Ways and Means: Are we qualified for self-government with a representative Assembly of seven members? It is absurd to think it. It would scarcely provide a head to each department. The wheels af government would not revolve. The circumstances of the colony demand more; and the people believe that "in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom."

The emigrant ship Eastern City, was destroyed by fire near the Cape of Good Hope. She was on her way from Liverpool to Australia, with emigrants. Only one life was lost.

Mr. Ten Broeck's horse, Barbarity, won the race at Newmarket, over his competitor, Olympus.

The Spanish fleet, with all the transports and troops intended to act against Mexico, had sailed for Cuba.

It is reported that the Spanish Government is about to favor the importation of tobacco from the Phillipine Islands to the United States.

Mr. McGowan, the American contractor for raising the sunken ships-of-war in the harbor of Sebastopol, positively denies having abandoned, or having any intention to abandon, the enterprise. He is still engaged in the work, and has already raised six of the ships since May.

Correspondence of the British Colonist.

VICTORIA, Dec. 15, 1858,

MR. EDITOR: A great many are indignant because the Governor of British Columbia, has levied a tax on some of the necessaries of life, such as flour, bacon, beans, barley, oats, peas, etc. The discontented suggest the propriety of memorialising the Home Government on the subject. But the supporters of the Governor in supporting the measure say that the tax is so little, that in fact it amounts to a mere nothing. Whatever the amount of taxation collected from that source may be, it does not justify the measure. A tax on bread is repugnant to the feelings of every civilized man. Bread—the staff of life—ought never to be taxed. It is the poor man's last resort. He can dispense with all but that. Deprive him of it and you do him the greatest injury. The tax on the above mentioned articles of food involves another question: Does the Governor of British Columbia have the power to proclaim that Vancouver's Island shall not have reciprocity of trade with British Columbia? He is the same gentleman, who complained to the Home Government because Vancouver's Island was not included in the reciprocity treaty made between the United States and the Canadas and the Lower Provinces. The same gentleman is now appointed Governor and absolute legislator of British Columbia. His first act as a legislator, is a tax levied on the articles already named entering British Columbia from all countries, Vancouver's Island not excepted. For this reason reciprocity between the two is thrown to one side. It will be useless for any one to say that Vancouver's Island has no produce to export. It will be seen that the farmers of Vancouver's Island have produce to export. The past is nothing to judge from. Since the commencement of the colony to the present, the Hudson's Bay Company have been the only buyers. They bought all that the farmers had to sell; but the poor farmer got no cash. His payment was in merchandise. If he did not like it, there was no help for it, for they were his only customers. It is true that he could get his receipt for the amount cashed by some outsider, but it was necessary to make 10, and sometimes 15, per cent. discount for the accommodation. Let any sensible man consider the past position of the farmer: Twenty shillings an acre for his land; his buildings and fences to erect; stock to buy; some their land to clear; and all to be paid for in cash, and when he took his produce to market, "No cash! We can only give you goods," was the cry of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. I say consider all this, and none will be surprised that the farmers of Vancouver's Island have not produced as much as may have been expected.

Thank God, those days are past, and gone to return no more. We are powerless no longer. British Columbia will stimulate the farmers of Vancouver's Island. There a market is open to them. They will get cash for their produce and expend it as they think fit. But there must be no taxes on their produce. Vancouver Island must have reciprocity with her sister colony. If the Governor of that country persists in levying taxes on the products of Vancouver's Island, we must at once, and without delay, state the grievance to the Imperial Government and redress is certain.

BRITISHER.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

The Quebec line is withdrawn for the season and commences its monthly service to Portland on the 17th of November. Next spring they commence making weekly trips.

The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw steamer Circassian. She takes the place of the Prince Albert from Galway, Oct. 26. A correspondence between Mr. Lever and Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line, and the renewal of the Messrs. Cunard contract, is published. The latter says the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last, before the Galway undertaking was mooted, but that there is nothing in it to interfere with the arrangements for the postal service via Galway; also that Mr. Cunard has undertaken the increased services and submitted to the additional conditions.

A deputation has proceeded from Limerick to London to see Mr. Cunard on the subject of a transatlantic station in the Shannon.

A telegraphic dispatch from Valentia reached London on the night of the 20th, stating that intelligent signals were again being received from Newfoundland thro' the cable. The signals were very distinct, and the words received were "Daniells now in Circuit." Authority was at once given to use the Daniell's battery likewise at Valentia. In his letter to the press announcing the gratifying fact, Mr. Saward, Secretary of the Company, says: "This, however, though encouraging must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while at the same time it is not at present absolutely clear that any except the most extraordinary and to the cable dangerous efforts can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working. It is said that the Company will probably send out one of Henley's new and powerful electric machines to Newfoundland. The shares rallied to 550 and 400 pounds, with sales at 565 pounds.

The London Times continues to attack Commissioner Reed for his part in the Chinese negotiations, characterizing him as the catspaw of Russia. The Times eulogizes the diplomacy of the Russian Minister, and says the treaty he obtained deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Queen Victoria and the Court had arrived at Windsor from Balmoral.

The Morning Post understands that the Channel fleet has been ordered to Lisbon.

It had been finally agreed, with the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, that the original company should be dissolved, and that the cost of building and launching the ship, 640,000 pounds, should in the new company be reduced one-half.

The Bank of England continues to abstain from reducing the rate of discount, notwithstanding the great ease of

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

A. DE COSMOS, Editor.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1858.

WE propose to draw a very brief picture of the abuses which this colony suffers, and the measures which the people propose to take in order to have them remedied. We would certainly prefer to chronicle contentment of the people, and applaud a well regulated government, with popular and competent rulers. But a more disagreeable task devolves on us. Our limits will barely allow us to touch on some of those abuses which float on the surface; in a future number we shall dive deeper.

The deople of this colony are, and long have been, tired of the mal-administration of public affairs. Their rulers have been the tools of a company of "fur pedlers," who have used the country for hunting grounds instead of the purposes of colonization. The people have been beaten and imprisoned; robbed of rights they should enjoy, as Englishmen; and their loyalty and independence stigmatized as seditions. Petitions for redress of their grievances have past unheard, and Downing street still persists in allowing the colony to be fair plunder for incompetency. The House of Assembly, instead of being wholly a representative body, has had forced upon them by Chief-Factors Douglas and Work, a member to represent Nanaimo, by appointment, without electors or election; thus one of the landmarks of British constitutional liberty has been uprooted. Loyalty, honesty and competency—the triad standard of British officials,—which could have been had for the asking—are branded with the mark of illegitimacy, and offices of the colony filled with toadyism, consanguinity, and incompetency, compounded with white-washed Englishmen and renegade Yankees.

No just inducements or well digested efforts have ever been made to promote colonization in accordance with the spirit of the grant of the Hudson's Bay Company. Men who have desired to go out on the coasts for trade or settlement have been told that the strong arm of government would not be extended for their protection. A well regulated land office, and a disposition to sell at fair prices, so necessary to settlement, has never been known in the colony. Down to a late period there was no index of sales. The public lands of the colony instead of being sold cheap to industrious settlers, has been fixed at an exorbitant price, four times greater than in Washington Territory, thirty miles distant, thus alienating the sympathies of native-born Britons. Undue preference as to quantity of land has been shown to speculators. When land was asked for by a British subject, he was sneered at, and told that "British subject" was a cant phrase. After nearly ten years of rule the colony is without a well regulated system of government: without Treasurer, Secretary, or Registrar of Deeds, known to the public. To be compelled to suffer these things and support an irresponsible government, headed by a governor long the tool of a colossal monopoly, is so repugnant to the feelings of free and intelligent Englishmen, that they are determined to make an effectual appeal to the British public and Imperial government for a removal of the evils.

The people have lately forwarded a memorial—signed by several members of the legislature, prominent citizens, and those holding a permanent interest in the colony—to the Colonial Secretary, for the removal of Gov. Douglas. Another will shortly follow detailing more particularly the abuses under his rule. Should the Colonial Secretary prove dumb to their demands, a delegate to the Imperial government will be sent to lay the abuses and grievances of the colony, and the dereliction of duty on the part of Her Majesty's Minister, before the British public for merited condemnation and redress.

The people are taking measures to secure a Governor free and independent of every interest save the public wellfare. They will have no military martinets or Indian nabobs to lord it over them. They demand a civilian and a statesman. They want a Governor who knows the feelings of free born Englishmen, and who will extend to them the blessings of government according to the well understood wishes of the people. The Governor whom the people are determined to have must be surrounded by a Ministry or Executive Council, holding seats in the House of Assembly, and act only in relation to the colony by their advice and consent.

The people are at work to secure a Legislative Council, the choice of the people. Not a Council of Three, like that of Venice; nor one like the present which debates with closed doors like an inquisition or a conspiracy.

The people are preparing for more representation, a removal of the property qualification of representatives, a new House of Assembly, and an extension of the elective franchise. They are awakened to a lively sense of the wants of the colony, and demand the immediate establishment of self-government. Nothing will satisfy them but the whole and sole control over the local affairs of the colony. When that is inaugurated then the Augean stable will be cleansed.

"NOT IN A GOOD HUMOR."—The police—who work almost for nothing—are grumbling because they have not received their month's wages, now over due seventeen days. Is the government troubled with a disease of the chest? The reason assigned by the Commissioner for non-payment is "that the Governor was not in a good humor this week!"

WHARF street, at the foot of Yates, is impassable. Myers' wharf cannot be reached. Merchants on the lower side, paying high rents, are completely shut out from trade. It is certainly a great inconvenience. The contractor promises to remedy it at once. If not done before the middle of next week there will be an indignation meeting.

THE Beaver sailed on Sunday for Langley, and has not yet returned!

LATEST FROM FRASER.

The Santa Cruz arrived on Thursday evening, from Langley and Semiahmoo, with 520 passengers, part were taken on board at Langley, and the remainder at Semiahmoo. Those from Semiahmoo crossed over from Langley whilst the river was frozen. Frazer and Harrison rivers are open. The Maria wss still ashore. The steamer Enterprise was frozen up about fifteen miles below the mouth of Harrison river. She is now at Langley. Her bottom was worn through by the ice. A couple of new planks are to be put in when she will commence running again.

Great suffering has been experienced by the miners coming down. A party of about a hundred and twenty came down from Fort Yale in canoes until they struck the ice below the mouth of Harrison river. They then started for Langley overland, supposing it 15 miles distant. The distance was greater. A trail had to be made over high mountains, through ten inches of snow, wade sloughs waist deep, the cold was intense, and the underbrush thick and passed with difficulty. They had only one day's provisions. They were three days without provisions. Many were frost bitten. A Dutchman and wife, name unknown, were frozen to death. Completely exhausted many sat down to die. Mr. Bryant, late Superintendent of Lillouette trail, gave up four miles from Langley, and advised his son to go on. He also gave out two miles further on. Geo. French, a hardy pioneer, late Lillouette trail surveyor, formerly surveyor of Butte Co., Cal., laid down, worn out with toil. When hope was waning fast, the whistle of the steamer Enterprise, which had got out of the ice, was heard, and they were saved, and carried to Langley. Rumors are conflicting as to the number of deaths.

A canoe was capsized near the mouth of Harrison river, and four out of five persons drowned. The survivor who was carried to Langley will probably lose his feet.

Gold dust was plenty among the miners. Provisions high and scarce up the river.

Mr. Bryant informs us, that gold is plenty in the Lillouette country.—From 5 to 50 dollars to the hand. The trail is completed and will be open all winter. It has been grossly mismanaged, costing 120,000 dollars when 40,000 would have afforded a wide margin for profit, and the trail finished in six weeks instead of nearly five months.

REPORT says, that Whatcom is to be rafted over here, and moored somewhere on Wharf street, if the bottom is fit for anchorage.

MR. C. B. YOUNG is exonerated from all blame about the Lillouette trail. The inference drawn from Collector Anderson's letter is that government is responsible for the mismanagement.

HIBBEN AND CO., Mr. Herre, and Mr. Potter of Freeman's Express, will please accept our thanks for full files of papers.

BRITISHER'S letter in another column is worth perusal.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL.—The British people have ever been distinguished by the largeness of their humanity, their practical disposition to succor the distressed, comfort the sick, and "bind up the broken hearted," As an instance in point, we learn that through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Cridge and Mr. Commissioner Pemberton, a public Hospital has been established in the Washington House, Broad st., and placed under the charge of our well known townsman, Dr. Johnson. There are now seven patients—English, American and Europeans—under treatment. The institution is supported by the contributions of the benevolent. The government has signified an intention to support it the present month. The building is unsuited for a permanent Hospital; the walls are so thin that Indians have broken through and stolen the victuals set for the sick. We trust the government will be prompt to render every assistance, and take measures for the perpetuity of the institution.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress to establish a Bishopric in British Columbia. It is stated that Miss Coutts has offered the sum of 15,000 pounds stg. towards the establishment of a Bishopric of the Church of England, in British Columbia.

The Rev. William Burton Crickmer, M. A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, Curate of St. Marleybone, has been appointed a missionary chaplain for the gold fields of British Columbia.

THE steamer Cortez arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, with 25 passengers, and 40 tons freight. News unimportant.

Hon. John Nugent, American Commissioner, had left for Washington.

A difference of opinion is expressed in California papers, relative to the Douglas-Nugent imbroglio. Some say the address was an unwise document, and unbecoming in a Commissioner; others that it was richly merited, and some that Nugent was snubbed, got mad, and told the truth.

FROM the following extract of a dispatch dated Aug. 11, 1858, from Sir E. B. Lytton to the Governor General of Canada, it appears that Gov. Douglas is commanded to establish free institutions in British Columbia without delay:

Her Majesty will be advised to issue, with the least possible delay, a Commission to Mr. Douglas, now Governor of Vancouver's Island, authorising him to make laws for the new Colony, for the present by Proclamation. But he will be informed that this unusual power is only confided to him to meet the very extraordinary circumstances of the case, and that it is the wish and direction of Her Majesty's Government that he proceed, with the least possible delay, to the establishment of free institutions.

THE HON. MR. CARTIER, Prime Minister of Canada, and his colleagues the Hon. Inspector-General Galt and the Hon. Mr. Ross, had an interview with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at the Colonial Office, Oct. 20, on the subject of their mission.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Two men named Wallace and Parrot were arrested, Dec. 2, at Columbia, on suspicion of having murdered Leary. Wallace confessed to having robbed, and testified against Parrot, upon which he was taken from the authorities and hung. Wallace was returned to jail. Three of the gang are now awaiting their trials.

Mr. James, of Placerville, has started a paper at Genoa, Carson Valley, called the "Territorial Enterprise." The telegraph wires have been laid to Genoa.

The distance from San Francisco to Cincinnati is 5000 miles, and the postage ten cents.

The whole amount of stolen property recovered in San Francisco, is 6,089,50 dollars, of which 5,542 dollars were recovered by detectives. The robberies were committed between 11th July and 2d November.

Ben. F. Moulton, late express man of Victoria, who was shot by Joseph Brewer, died Dec. 2.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired in San Francisco in honor of Douglas' success in Illinois.

The Overland Mail from St. Louis had arrived in twenty-three days and fourteen hours, with three passengers. Arrangements have been made for an Overland Telegraph.

Owing to late rains mining prospects are considered good in Placer county.

A Chinaman was executed privately at Mokelumne Hill, under the capital punishment law.

News from Salt Lake to Nov. 15th was received. Business brisk; quiet prevailed. A silver mine was discovered there lately. The Saints had held a secret conference. No Gentiles allowed to enter.

Explorations in the mountains of Los Angeles had resulted in the discovery of copper, iron, silver, gold and rubies. One of the latter is to be presented to President Buchanan.

The Gila mines are said to pay from 2 to 20 dollars per day.

Butterfield promises to express the President's Message overland in 12 days.

The miners of Mariposa had ordered the Chinese to leave within forty-eight hours.

The chain gang of San Francisco refused to work. They were starved into submission.

The Marlow diggings, Sonora, pay 8 dollars to an ounce a day.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Webster and Co. will supply the boots to go to the Yates street Chop House, or to the Washington Restaurant, to get your "roast beef and plum pudding" on Christmas day. Kaindler and Co. will furnish the wines to make it pass merrily; and if you get sick from over eating call on Davis and Co., Apothecaries. Hibben and Co. will give you the latest books, etc., whilst Little and Co. will warm with coal. If you want house bricks, etc., call on Selim Franklin and Co. on Monday.

SHOULD any of our subscribers not receive the "Colonist" regularly, they will please inform us.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, 14th Dec., 11 A. M.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Hon. Speaker Helmcken, James Yates, T. J. Skinner, — Pemberton, J. W. McKay, and Dr. Kennedy, Esqs.

The Speaker informed Mr. Yates that he had conveyed a message to the Governor relating to the "Blue Book"—that it was supposed to be at Government House, and he would get it for him. He would postpone his motion relative to an address to the Governor on the subject of duties on vessels, etc. Also, his motion relative to appropriation for bridge across ravine corner of Johnson and Government sts, as he wished property owners in that vicinity to contribute.

Mr. McKay asked if the appropriations had not been made at last sitting.

Mr. Speaker replied negatively.

Mr. Yates asked if if had been given out by contract, or advertised for

The Speaker said that was unnecessary.

Laid over.

The Speaker said Mr. Pemberton's motion relative to Public Roads was in order.

Mr. Pemberton asked leave to postpone his motion owing to pressing business in the Surveyor General's department—agreed to.

The Speaker enquired if there was any any petition or further business to bring forward.

Mr. McKay said he had a petition signed by many of the most influential inhabitants praying a removal of Victoria bridge.

The Speaker asked if any member objected to reading tion.

Mr Yates thought it would require a good deal of consideration, and that it would be best to lay it on the table for four weeks.

Mr. Pemberton saw no objection to reading the petition, which was agreed to.

Mr. McKay then read the petition. It stated that the petitioners had come into this Colony not for speculation, but to make a permanent settlement; that they had purchased costly lots above Victoria bridge: that the bridge was a great inconvenience to vessels in our small harbor, and that it should be removed to enlarge the harbor That it was a good time now to remove it. It would be a great benefit to men out of employment, and that it could be constructed cheaper now than at any other time.

Mr. Pemberton rose to make an explanation. The petitioners stated that they had purchased costly lots under the impression that the bridge would be removed. He would inform the House that they had received no intimation of that nature from the Surveyor's department.

The Speaker supposed petitioners believed it would be removed, owing to the draw in the bridge. He asked if there were any more petitions.

Mr. McKay moved to refer petition to a Committee, or Committee of the whole House, or that a bill should be brought in.

Mr. Pemberton said he believed there was a motion on the books to consider the removal of the bridge.

Speaker replied, there was no time set in that motion, and the House had better set a time.

Mr. Skinner moved that it be considered 6 months, but his motion was not seconded.

Mr. Speaker enquired if any estimate had been made of the probable cost by the Surveyor's department.

Mr. Pemberton replied that his department had had so much to attend to that hitherto they had not made an estimate.

Mr. Yates said it was too premature to speak about estimates before it was decided to remove the bridge.

Mr. Skinner thought this was not the season to remove the bridge, as new roads would have to be made, and the approaches to the town would not be passable.

Mr. McKay moved that the first week in January be set as the time to consider the subject of the petition.

Mr. Yates suggested four weeks from the present as little enough time.

The Speaker suggested the second Monday of January.—Agreed to.

The Speaker said if there was no further business before the House, a motion to adjourn would be in order.

Mr. Skinner moved the House adjourn to meet on the second Tuesday in January.—Agreed to.

LANGLEY CHURCH.—The Government of British Columbia is about erecting a church at Langley. Whether it is for the colony or the military branch of the Imperial service, we know not. If built by the Imperial government to afford religious instruction to the military or otherwise, and paid out of the Imperial treasury, we say, "God speed the work;" but if built for the colony, and paid out of funds drawn from its infant resources, we pronounce it not only unwise, but what is still worse, an unjust measure, except clergymen of every denomination are allowed to use it to celebrate public worship. For the colony to build a church for the Church of England, and leave Catholics and Dissenters to get theirs built by voluntary contribution, is a public wrong.

We care not who gave the order to build, whether Gov. Douglas, or Sir E. B. Lytton. The people do not want any "church by law established" and supported from the colonial funds.

There are some usages of older countries we can afford to dispense with. After all the trading monopolies are removed, we hope that a new and more odious one will not be established in the shape of a monopoly of religion.

CEYLON is bound to India by a submarine cable, and in November it is hoped the line of communication will be complete.

THE steamer Panama carried down between two and three hundred passengers.

THE Cortez carries down nearly two hundred passengers, and 45,400 dollars in gold dust.

The Custom House is not closed at 1 o'clock, and goods may be landed at any hour.

VICTORIA WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT

Corrected Weekly.—Dec. 17.

Apples, dried,	pet lb.	12 a 13
Barley,	"	1 1-2 a 2
Bran, per ton,		40 d. a 45
Bacon, Extra Clear,	per lb.	17 a 18 1-2
Beans,	"	3 a 3 1-2
Butter,	"	42 a 46
Blankets, per pair,		4 a 11
Beef, mess,	per lb.	8 a 10
Bread, pilot,	"	10 a 12
Crockery, 50 per cent below cost.		
Coffee, Rio,	per lb.	15 a 17
Coffee, Java,	"	19 a
Cheese,	"	35 a 45
Candles,	"	30 a 35
Crackers, soda,	"	10 a 12
Flour, best brands,		11 25 a 11 75
Gunny Bags,		21 a 25
Hay,		2 1-2 a 3
Hams,		24 a 25
Lard, in 10 lb. cans,		18 a 19
Lumber, according to quality,		20 a 22
Mackerel, per ket.		4 a 5
Nails,	pur lb.	5
Oats,	"	2 a 2 1-2
Onions,	"	2 a 3
Pork, extra clear, 1-2 bbls.		20 a 22 1-2
Pork, mess, in	"	17
Peas, split,		6 a 7
Potatoes,		1 a 1 50
Quicksilver,		65 a 70
Rice, Carolina,		8 a
Rice, China No. 1, fair,		6 a 6 1-2
Sugar, crushed,		17 a
" China No. 1, fair,		11 a 11 1-2
" New Orleans, fair,		13 a 13 1-2
" San Francisco refined,		13 1-2 a
Syrups, East Boston and S. F. refinery,		90 a 1
Sheetings and Drillings,		12 a 12 1-2
Shirts, drawers and grey under, per doz.		10 50 a 11 50
Over shirts, per doz.		18 a 19
Teas, green, accord. to quality,		30 a 55
Teas, black, accord. to quality,		50 a 40
Yeast Powders, per doz.		2 a 3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELIM FRANKLIN & CO.

Auctioneers and Land Agents,

YATES STREET,

Will Sell at 12 o'clock, M.,

ON MONDAY, 26th Dec.,

50,000 BRICKS,

20 KEGS OF NAILS,

And to close consignments a quantity of

BACON,

LARD,

SUGAR,

WALNUTS,

And other goods. d18.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 13.—schr. Carolina, Lampley, Port Townsend.
Helen Maria, McEwen, Port Townsend.
14.—str. Santa Cruz, Fauntelroy, Port Townsend.
schr. Pilgrim, Edgar, Port Townsend.
C. D. Kidder, Rixbury, Port Townsend.
15.—str. Panama, Dall, Port Townsend.
bar. Jenny Ford, Sargent, San Francisco.
17.—str. Santa Cruz, Langley.
str. Cortez, Huntingdon, San Faancisco.

CLEARED.

Oct. 11.—Leonede, Allen, Port Townsend.
11.—Harriet, Coffin, Port Townsend.
13.—str. Otter, Mouett Port Rupert.
14.—schr. Wild Pigeon, Jones, Port Townsend.
schr. Caroline, Lampley, Port Townsend.
schr. Helen Maria, McEwen, Port Townsend.
15.—str. Panama, Dall, San Francisco.
Jessie, Matheson, Port Townsend.
C. D. Skidder, Sissa, Port Townsend.
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Continued from First Page.

the Money market. Loans on the Stock Exchange were obtainable on Government security at 1 per cent. In the discount market the minimum rate was 2 per cent.

In connection with the contemplated visit to Ireland of a military company from the United States, it is reported that several secret sedition societies have been discovered by the British authorities. It is rumored that these societies derive their encouragement money for carrying out their designs from the United States.

The English treaty with Japan, negotiated by Lord Elgin, is reported to be almost identical with that of the American government, negotiated by Mr. Reed.

The London Post positively asserts that it is the intention of the French Government to stop the importation of free negroes into the French colonies.

The amount of indemnity demanded by the French Government to be paid by Portugal, in the Charles et Georges affair, is stated to be 108,000 francs.

A dispute between France and Brazil, growing out of the settlement of the boundaries of New Guinea, will, it is said, be decided favorably to the French Government.

France is contemplating the the establishment of a line of steamships between the Bay of Japan, Hongkong, and Canton, in connection with the overland mail service.

Count Montalembert had published a strong article on interdicted political topics, in the Correspondant, which had caused the prosecution of both writer and publisher of the paper.

It is said that Prince Napoleon sided with Portugal in the recent affair of Charles et Georges.

By te arrival of the overlsnd mail, we have received dates from China of the 20th September, and from India to the 23d of the same month, in England. Sir Colin Campbell informs the British Government that he will not be able to commence active operations in India before the 15th October.

Sixteen thousand Minnie rifles, intended for the insurgents in Bosman, had been seized by the British on the frontiers of China and India.

A large number of Chinese piratical vessels have been captured and sunk by the British cruisers in the Chinese seas.

There was considerable excitement at Constantinople on account of the presenae in the Dardanelles of the United States steam frigate Wabash, which arrived there on the 11th October. An additional force had been ordered to the protection of the port on account of her warlike appearance and heavy armament. In consequence of the excitement her presence produced the Wabash had to withdraw from the Dardanelles.

Paul Morphy had recommenced the match with Harrwitz at Paris, and had already beaten Harrwitz two out of the three games they had played. Herr Anderssen, it is said proposed to encounter Mr. Morphy in a match, to come off shortly at Paris. [Harrwitz gave up the former match, and all bets were paid on the admission that Morphy had won. Harrwitz alleged ill health as the reason for his giving up the former match.]

The English Parliamentary elections had resulted favorably to the Liberal party in nearly every instance.

The British Board of Trade reports that the returns show a decrease in British exports, during the last nine months, of 9,400,000 pounds.

Cambridgeshire great stakes, at Newmarket, England, was won by Eurydice. Mr. Ten Broeck's Prioress came in sixth.

Dover and Calais submarine telegraph is broken, and communication by that route will be suspended till a new cable can be laid.

The French Government has given orders for the embarkation of five companies of marines for Canton, for the purpose of establishing themselves on a portion of the Chinese Territory formerly belonging to France.

In the conflict between the British and the Sepoys on the island in the Gorgronia, 4,000 of the Sepoy troops —out of the 5000 engaged—were killed. The British report their own loss to have been trifling. At Bombay everything was quiet.

The French officer who threatened to shoot the Newcastle editor for libeling his father, the French Consul, had been fined five pounds.

The British war steamer Gorgon has been engaged taking soundings for another Transatlantic Telegraph from Newfoundland to the English Channel via Fayal. No report of the soundings has yet been made.

Retributive justice is about to overtake the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow.

Defensive works of a very formidable nature had been completed at Fort Mauna (?), on the Clyde.

It seems now to be fully recognized in Paris that the French Government was imposed on in the matter of the Tetuan outrage. No consul of any power has been murdered in Morocco. The Emperor is said to have laughed heartily at being the victim of such a canard.

Considerable modifications in the recent stringent passport rules were being made. The Minister of Interior had sent orders to the frontiers and seaport towns for authorities to consider passports henceforth as a title to aid, and not a cause for delays or annoyances.

A Paris letter in the Independance, states that the draft of a decree conferring titles of nobility is about to be referred to the Council of State. The title of Duke, it is alleged, will be given to all the members of the privy council; the title of Count to the ministers and other dignitaries; and that of Baron to several deputies, councilors of State, etc.

The Constitutionel says that the octroi barriers of Paris will shortly be extended to the fortifications.

A difficulty has arisen between France and Brazil, in regard to the property of French subjects dying in Brazil. The French Consul had struck his flag at Pernambuco, and appealed to his Government.

It is stated in Austrian diplomatic circles that the French Government refused to permit England to act as either arbiter or mediator between France and Portugal. The conduct of the French Government in the affair of the Charles et Georges has been severely animadverted on in Vienna.

Tremendous fires are reported to have occurred at Orel, in Russia, and five hundred buildings are said to have been destroyed.

The oil crop about Tuscany and Lucca is said to have proved a failure, the worm appearing just as the olives ripened.

The Spanish auxiliary force formed at the Phillippine Islands to assist the French expedition against Cochin China, is composed of 1,500 Tagals.

The Council of State of Geneva had formally declined, in a letter to the Federal Council, to remove certain foreigners from Geneva.

By the Kangaroo, which sailed from Liverpool on 27th October, came the following items:

The British press generally are indignant at the course pursued by France in the difficulty with Portugal, in regard to the supposed slaver, the Charles et Georges, which was captured by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique and sent to Lisbon. They denounce the French Government for compelling by force, the surrender of the vessel by the Portuguese Government. The Derby Cabinet is also severely censured for not interfering in behalf of Portugal in a case that seems to them so clearly a case of intended slave-trading.

A Bird Yarn.—A short time since a gentleman of Martinez, Cal., went out gunning in that neighborhood, and after killing a large number of snipe, came across some sand-hill cranes, and, firing at them, succeeded in wounding one, but his gun containing nothing but small shot, which he used in hunting snipe, he did not succeed in killing any of them. On going up to get his prize, the wounded crane raised a yell, which brought to his aid a large number of his friends, who showed fight, and Mr. Bowen in his endeavors to keep them away, actually wore out his buggy whip, and was forced, finally, to return to his buggy, leaving the cranes in possession of the field. Not wishing to be conquered by such a foe, Mr. Brown reloaded his gun with larger shot, and returned to the battle-ground, and, firing into the midst of his assailants forced them to retreat, leaving him, in the second engagement, the victor of the field, when, picking up the killed and wounded, (three) he returned home.—Contra Costa Gaz.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the Santa Cruz on Tuesday morning, we have dates from the U. S. to Nov. 6.

The U. S. Government had received a note from France and England, declaring their intention to maintain the neutrality of the Nicaragua Transit route, and supporting the company organized by Mons. Belly to establish an interoceanic ship canal in Central America.

A large French and English fleet had been ordered to Nicaragua, to assist, if necessary, in carrying out the conditions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Illinois election ended favorably to Stephen A. Douglas.

In New Jersey, Massachusetts and Wisconsin the Republican ticket has been successful. In New York they have twenty-seven out of thirty-three Congressional representatives, all the State officers, and a majority in the Legislature.

The yellow fever is ended in New Orleans. 7,220 persons died with it from June 27th to 24th Oct.

The Herald says the peculiar friends of Gen. Walker would like to foment a war between the United States and France and England.

Mr. Reed, American Minister to China, is charged with making a weak treaty with China, and with assisting Baron Gros to obtain grerter advantages for Russia and opposing France and England.

It is said that the substance of the dispatch of Lord Napier, which called out long editorials on European intervention in the Central American, is simply in effect that Nicaragua will avail itself of the aid of a British fleet to prevent the landing of the fillibusters.

Gen. Herran had recent interviews with Gen. Cass relative to the Cass-Herran treaty.

The bark Hark had entered the Coatzacoalcas river with a cargo for the Tehuantepec Company. The Tehuantepec route is open. The time occupied in land travel across the Isthmus from Idcael to Ventosa is 50 hours.

Gen. Ward, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister to Sardinia.

Rev. Mr. Crowe, an American Missionary, had been expelled by State of Salvador, Central America.

A submarine telegraph cable, half a mile long, was laid across Niagara river, from Buffalo to Fort Erie.

A great number of New York Officials have been indicted.

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